

The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAFAN

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1902.

Subscription by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month \$3.00
 DAILY, Per Year \$30.00
 SUNDAY, Per Year \$2.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year \$32.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month \$2.66
 Postage to foreign countries added.

PARIS—Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and
 Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have their articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for this purpose.

The Filipino Fourth of July.

With some unimportant variations, the enumeration of civil and personal rights for the Filipinos was similar in the Lodge bill, which the Senate passed and in the Cooper substitute adopted by the House; and this bill of rights is accordingly preserved in the measure that emerged from conference and now becomes law.

Therefore Congress has "extended the Constitution" to our Philippine possessions in the following particulars affecting the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of the inhabitants thereof:

"That no law shall be enacted in said islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws."

"That no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law."

"That in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf."

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an active part against the Government in the recent general election. So long as the Concord exists, the French clergy are undoubtedly bound to abstain from interference in political affairs, but this has been long allowed to violate. If, at this late date, the clergy are punished for an attempt to exercise some political influence, the relations between the French Government and the Vatican may be severely strained, and the so-called Radical Republicans may be provoked to retract their recognition of the existing regime. Their representatives in the Senate, however, are not sufficiently numerous to turn the scale against the Government.

There are, on the other hand, two features of the Ministerial programme which, it is understood, Mr. ROUVIER accepted with extreme reluctance, which are sure to excite strong opposition in the Senate. The first is the proposal that certain French railways shall be purchased by the State. The scheme is viewed askance, not only by those who dread the scandal that would result from overvaluation, but also by those who hold that an operation of such magnitude ought not to be entered into in the present condition of the French finances. The latter say that there will be time enough to invent new methods of spending a surplus when a drastic reform of the budget shall have produced a surplus to spend. No doubt the money needed for the purchase of railways could be raised by loans, but the annual interest charge would constitute a demand upon the Treasury which it is disputable whether the net earnings of the railways would meet. On the whole, the Railway Purchase bill is unlikely to be heard of, unless the Ministry shall first succeed in persuading the Senate to accept an income tax.

It is the crucial proposal to tax incomes which wrecked M. ROUVIER'S, and which threatens M. COMBES with overthrow. It is true that the measure which, so far as the principle was concerned, M. ROUVIER carried through the Chamber on March 26, 1896, and so exasperated the Senate that it twice passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, and finally compelled them to resign by withholding the credits asked for Madagascar, was a progressive income tax. The income tax to which M. ROUVIER has reluctantly assented, which will be shortly submitted to the Chamber, is not to be progressive, but it is regarded nevertheless with intense dislike and distrust by all the well-to-do and thrifty. Not only do a large proportion of the French people shrink from the inquisitorial scrutiny of their private affairs, inseparable from the levying of an income tax, but they foresee that the publication of their income will render them the victims of importunity and extortion, at the hands of poor relations, envious neighbors and all persons from whom they buy anything.

So widespread and so inoperative is the hostility to this tax in France that for upward of a hundred years no Government has ventured to impose it. Nevertheless, the Socialists demand it, and most of the supporters of Premier COMBES promised it in return for support at the ballot box. An attempt, therefore, must be made to carry out the promise by a bill, which, probably, will pass the Chamber of Deputies. It will be thrown out by the Senate, however, unless the opinions of that body have undergone an extraordinary change.

The Hon. of Education.

President BUTLER of Columbia University, in his address before the University Convocation at Albany, on Monday, called attention to the narrow and mistaken view of "a class of persons, by no means inconsiderable in number, who look on the tax-supported schools as they look on almshouses and asylums," as a part of the community's charitable or philanthropic equipment.

Under our system of government, public schools are established and maintained for the good of the State and as a necessary means of preparing their pupils for the duties of citizenship. They are no more charitable institutions than are the Police and Fire departments, and the whole of the administrative machinery for the regulation and well-being of society.

If the "class of persons" to which Dr. BUTLER referred objects to the public schools on the ground of unwillingness to accept aid in getting an education, as an aim, it will have to keep out of colleges and universities, likewise. Every incorporated school, college or university receives "charitable" aid from the State, to the extent of its exemption from taxation, and the property thus relieved is enormous in the aggregate. Churches and public libraries are also "charitable" institutions in the same sense.

Education generally, when it is carried to the higher levels, is, at bottom, philanthropic. Columbia University and the University of New York are philanthropic institutions in only a less degree than are the College of the City of New York and the Normal College. The people of the State give them aid by tax exemptions. Moreover, tuition fees received by colleges and universities pay only a small part of their expenses. Every student, the son of the greatest millionaire no less than the son of a poor man, owes a debt to the philanthropy which furnished the endowment for his college. The sum of the tuition fees may not even pay the interest on the cost of the educational plant, to say nothing of the cost of running it. Great as have been the gifts of money to these institutions in this country, and during the last generation more especially, there is not one of them which is not wanting more aid of the sort.

Columbia University, in spite of all its many millions invested in plant and in revenue-producing funds, is still strained to meet its vast expenses over and above the amount it gets in tuition fees. It could expend in its really philanthropic enterprise of education the interest on many times its present endowment and still have no money to spare. It could give a college training to all the boys and girls now graduated from our City and

Normal colleges at no greater cost to the taxpayers than is the present maintenance of those free institutions, and probably for less money, so small is the part of the expenditures of a great university contributed by the tuition fees of its students. To put it in another way, if the only revenue Columbia had had been obtained and was now obtained from tuition fees only, it would be an institution of insignificance in the world of education, instead of the great American school of learning it now is, even if it had not died out altogether, long ago.

If anyone is too proud to take advantage of the educational facilities of the schools supported wholly by public taxation, his pride should likewise prevent his acceptance of bounty, both public and private, by going to a college at which are charged tuition fees so small that they pay only a paltry part of its expense in educating them.

Practically, all education is free. It is a benefit conferred, not a privilege bought or purchasable.

Mr. Bailey in a Pet.

The exact amount of physical harm done by the Hon. JOSEPH WELLES BAILEY to the Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE Monday has not yet been estimated by a board of appraisers. Mr. BAILEY thinks that he clutched Mr. BEVERIDGE'S wrist with both hands and choked him. Mr. BEVERIDGE, who seems to have kept composure in his soul and a cigar in his mouth during Mr. BAILEY'S proceedings, showed an undisturbed collar and cravat as evidence that the Gannettville giant didn't win by a neck. Senator SPOONER and other witnesses admit the assault, but deny the battery. Mr. BAILEY was choking with wrath. By a transference of thought he assigned his own sensations to the windpipe of his adversary. There was a table between him and his quarry. He made a noble spring, but missed. According to *Tribune's* full account of the great fight, "as the table was tipped over, the contents of a bottle of ink were poured over Mr. BEVERIDGE'S trousers and some of it got on Mr. BAILEY'S hands and coat sleeves." Fortunately, what Mr. BAILEY, with plain Democratic simplicity, calls his "pants," escaped this deluge.

Mr. BEVERIDGE'S offense consisted in calling Mr. BAILEY'S criticism of the Solicitor of the State Department "an unwarranted attack." Mr. BAILEY may know what there is in the adjective "unwarranted" to make it a "fighting word." Nobody else knows. It conveys no perceptible shadow of an intention of insult or personality. It looks as innocent as "chops and tomato sauce." The mysterious sinister connotation of it is yet to be registered.

Mr. BAILEY has risen to a high, almost a commanding place intellectually among the Democrats of the Senate. We cannot recall another Senator who has so distinguished himself in his "prentice days." He is young, but he speaks with authority, and study, knowledge, thought and mental clearness and alertness have been conspicuous in his speeches and in his part in colloquies. We will leave it to Mr. BAILEY himself if it betters his growing reputation, the high hopes of his friends, his intellectual distinction, the dignity of the Senate or his own to brawl and swagger like an unseasoned boy. Mr. BEVERIDGE has a certain talent for persistency and irritation. Near the close of the session tempers are on the stretch. Still, there is no excuse for Mr. BAILEY. He has let peevish passion master him. He owes an apology to his reasonable self, and to Mr. BEVERIDGE for making an assault upon that brother statesman either in the Senate Chamber or in the newspapers.

The Parsons Terminal.

It looks as though the Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, Mr. PARSONS, has found something worth while in the plan submitted yesterday, "as a part of the community's charitable or philanthropic equipment." Under our system of government, public schools are established and maintained for the good of the State and as a necessary means of preparing their pupils for the duties of citizenship. They are no more charitable institutions than are the Police and Fire departments, and the whole of the administrative machinery for the regulation and well-being of society.

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than 100 miles per hour, and the danger attending such great speed in a region more or less mountainous may easily be imagined. Several of the candidates entered for the race refused to compete through fear that their machines could not withstand the course.

What practical significance have such "breakneck" races? Well, they prove the immense progress made in the art of constructing motors. The rate of speed averaged by the fastest trains in the world is slow compared to that of M. RENAUDET, when allowance is made for the vast difference in the character of the road travelled by each.

Automobile speed tests have become unpopular in this country; nevertheless, we note an absorbing interest here in the result of such trials abroad; and while the powers of the automobile continue to grow this interest is bound to increase.

The Hon. MICHAEL J. DADY of the First Assembly district of Kings county, a statesman of long service, was a little severe upon his admirers who gave him a dinner at Coney Island Monday night. "I don't know," said he doubtfully, "how many of you ever heard of RICHIELEY." There are no Republicans, and only a few Democrats, politicians in Brooklyn, who have not heard of RICHIELEY and also of RICHIELEY ROBINSON. Mr. DADY'S comparison of himself to RICHIELEY was thoroughly understood and appreciated by his listeners. RICHIELEY was the DADY of France.

The eightieth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, celebrated the other day on the old battlefield, unearthed another historical puzzle. For a long time we have been accustomed to read about the cowardly conduct of the Belgian troops on that occasion, but the *Independence Belge* comes to the national defence now with the following passage from an article in the *London Daily News* of the 21st of June, 1815:

"Although the official reports announce a great victory for the allied forces at Waterloo, it is plain to everybody who knows the history of the battle that the action was indecisive and costly. As we have often had occasion to remark during the Peninsular War, the Duke of Wellington once more proved himself a poor strategist, and it had not been for the heroic bravery of the Belgians, the English army would have been annihilated by the French."

There! Now up guards and at them!

According to a Paris despatch, which wears a face of truth, LEONCAVALLO, the composer, has hidden himself in some cranny of Italy to shun telegrams from the French Government, which he was working on an opera about ROSSINI and old CHARLES with *la barbe fleurie*. WILHELM is said to have written two acts and to be almost ready to furnish the other three, and his passion for expression drove him to swap the poor composer in Paris with telegrams of advice and alteration. The Kaiser's words, "Above all, nothing but the good," and he can't be an easy man to work with. If he could write book and music, manage the stage, sing the part, lead the orchestra, he would still feel that his setting activity needed out.

Life insurance and accident insurance are anchors of the prudent, but the Hon. MICHAEL MANTON, "Big Mike" MANTON, of this town is in need of such protection. He is young, strong, lucky and immensely wealthy. Mr. MANTON told ten stories Monday. He got a black eye and a trivial scalp wound, injuries that would come to a less fortunate man in stumbling on a coal scuttle. The scratch of a pin, too big a hunk of shortcake, the coloring matter in a stocking or the bite of a mosquito serve to do some men's business for a day. The Hon. MANTON, however, is not a man to be trifled with. He has let peevish passion master him. He owes an apology to his reasonable self, and to Mr. BEVERIDGE for making an assault upon that brother statesman either in the Senate Chamber or in the newspapers.

The paths of renown are many. Give honor to supreme distinction wherever it is found. For some time the Hon. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK was the greatest beefsteak eater in the world. His record was 7½ pounds at a session. He has been immensely popular by one-quarter of a pound. A quarter of a pound of beefsteak must look as big as a ton to a man carrying seven pounds in his marvelous midst. Now Williamsburg has snatched the laurel from Manhattan. The Hon. MICHAEL SCHOLTZ has stood in his hold 7½ pounds of beefsteak and a quarter of a pound of butter, doubtless with reason, that he could have carried twice as much cargo if he had been "pushed." A man of great capacity and in his way a Beef Trust.

That gifted being, unlike might also in son of book, which is now occupying a tank of its own and the attention of men of science, was fished from the depths of the deep by three or seven dark, Bermuda or Bermudian darters in the dark of the moon and carrying dark lanterns. Morphologically it is described as follows:

Head: Snake's.
 Mouth: A turtle's bill, noisily reptilian.
 Body: Snake's.
 Tail: Snake's.
 Eyes: Snake's.
 Color: Snake's.
 Its color scheme is brown with crosswise yellowish marks. Length, six feet in its stockings. "Is it the What-It-It?" ask the visitors. It is not. It is the Gubbieluck.

For The Sun's remarks of Thursday last in regard to the persecution under the Sanitary Code for burning soft coal, Mr. FREDERICK W. STEELE, takes us to task in these words:

"Permit me to call your attention to the fact that you have misquoted the section of the Sanitary Code now in force, relating to the discharge of smoke in this city. You have quoted the section